

BARRE DAILY TIMES

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While waiting for the chance to swat the flies, swat the potato bugs.

A glimpse inside of Germany would be an illuminating sight just now.

We trust that Elihu Root, James D. Eastman and the others of the American commission are not leaving Russia until their work is fully accomplished and Russia is on its democratic feet.

Kermit Roosevelt, son of ex-President Roosevelt, has accepted a staff position with the British army operating against the Turks in Asia Minor. Isn't he needed in the American army service, in some branch or other?

In Burlington it is stated that the old-fashioned pay day of the soldiers is passing. In other words, the soldiers are sending their money home to be banked to their credit, instead of spending it riotously. No one can deny that the new plan is better than the old, unless it be the human buzzards who used to prey upon the soldiers after pay day.

If the government is anxious to get 625,000 men for military service under the draft, it ought to be willing to notify officially those who have been selected for the army. Report has it that every one of the eligible men must make personal appeal to the county clerk to know if they are called to bear arms in France. That should not be so. The government ought to honor the men called to service by at least giving them formal notification that they are wanted.

Inasmuch as the German air raids on England amount to but little from a military standpoint, there may be an element of truth in the British official's statement that the reason for the attacks is to draw off many of the British airmen who are now giving the allies the superiority on the war front in France and Belgium. Great Britain and France are probably building airplanes faster than Germany at the present time; and if a few German planes can occupy the attention of hundreds of British planes it might serve to reduce the allies' superiority on the firing line.

The news story of the fate of a small boy who became lost in the woods of Ferdinand, Vermont, drove many people to the geography to locate the town of Ferdinand. They found that Ferdinand is located in the woods of Essex county. They might have learned further that it is unorganized, that it contains 28,079 acres, mostly timberland, that its population is 213 and that its nearest railroad station is Wenlock on the Grand Trunk railroad. While not exactly a trackless waste, Ferdinand is sufficiently wild so that two young boys could easily mistake their way and be forced to lie down and wait for death or rescue. It is a pitiable tale that in the present case one of the two boys became so weakened from exhausting effort and from fright that he lost consciousness and died after the little wanderer had been located by their anxious parents and the other searchers.

The negative side of the alleged flag-insulting incident in the village of Washington on July 4 has presented a case which minimizes the incident to a considerable extent, making it apparent that in the removal of two flags no offense was meant to the flag itself, and carrying out the impression that the removal was more or less the result of misguided energy on the part of someone bent on amusement. The restoration of two flags to their former places also goes far toward convincing us that the incident was more or less thoughtless action. We feel sure that the people of Washington have as much veneration for the United States flag as the people of any community in Vermont and that they do not condone any act of miscreancy in connection with that emblem, even though the act be nothing more than the removal of the emblem from some selected place. The fact that two large flags float over the main street without being tampered with shows that Washington has the proper respect for that which typifies the government of the United States.

WHAT VERMONT HAS DONE IN THE WAR.

The 82 young men in Vermont who have enlisted in the regular army will not be subject to the draft.—Boston Globe.

The above is a sample of an idea that has been going the rounds of the metropolitan newspapers for a week or more, and we are more or less surprised that The Globe should do Vermont the injustice of presenting the statement in its isolation because The Globe has better facilities for knowing the real conditions in Vermont than most of the other metropolitan papers. We agree that the isolated fact that Vermont had, up to the last announced record, presented only 82 men for enlistment in the regular army does not make a very good showing for a state which evinced more patriotism to the square inch during the Civil War than some states did to the square mile.

Taken in connection with the other phases of sacrifice on the part of Ver-

mont, however, the statement that only 82 men have enlisted for the regular army does not make us out such a recalcitrant state. In the first place it ought to be stated to The Globe, as well as to the other papers which have commented on the situation, to Vermont's discredit, that long before the outbreak of the war with Germany Vermont had contributed a considerable percentage of her eligible young men to munitions-making plants in other states, chiefly of the New England division. We have no means of knowing exactly how many young men have left the state during the past three years for the purpose of working in munitions plants, but we know from direct observation in our own community that the number was large. Those men, of course, are lost to Vermont's potentialities as a recruiting state unless the men return of their own volition and volunteer for the service. They have registered, to be sure, many of them in the communities where they are now located, some of them in their home towns in Vermont. But they are virtually lost as recruiting possibilities in Vermont. That explains part of Vermont's apparent slackness in enlisting for the regular service.

In the second place, it should be stated that Vermont has not had the benefit of a direct campaign for regular army recruits. If the method of recruiting that secures results in other states had been followed, we should have had regular army recruiting stations in all the larger places of the state; but, as a matter of fact, these regular army recruiting stations have not been supplied. In consequence, there has been no personal appeal to the possible recruit; and those that have drifted into the regular army service went that way only because of their own efforts. Without recruiting stations and without that personal appeal, we have not come up to the mark in regular army enlistments. Do you wonder at it?

To prove that recruiting stations and the personal appeal are productive of results in Vermont it is only necessary to point out the enlistments to the United States navy. There are two or three such recruiting stations in Vermont, and Vermont has contributed almost her full quota of men for the navy. If there had been six of these recruiting stations Vermont would have filled her quota long before this; but under the conditions she has done very well. Her quota for the navy is 400 men, and if our reports are correct, she has considerably passed the 300 mark, despite the fact that the government has left the state pretty much alone in the general campaign of recruiting.

Moreover, Vermont has had a regiment of infantry, part of the National Guard, under arms for several months and has also supplied men to guard railroad bridges and industrial plants in our neighboring state of New Hampshire. Moreover, the regiment is almost recruited to full war strength, 2,002 men. Besides that, Vermont has sent many men to the colors of the British and the French, men who have been giving their services and their lives for months, even years. Barre, for instance, has had as many as a score of men in the trenches, some of whom will never return to their homes. Others have been sent to the ambulance corps service in France and are doing their bit for the cause of democracy, while more joined the naval reserve.

Summing it all up, Vermont has already contributed approximately one-tenth of her eligible young men for war service without waiting for the draft. Can you truthfully say that Vermont is a slacker state?

CURRENT COMMENT

Vermont Maligned.

Vermont has been maligned and misrepresented by many large newspapers because her recruiting for the regular army was small as compared with other states. When the record is finally written right it will be found that our snug little commonwealth is near the top of the list in the number of men contributed for war service figuring on the percentage of population. At the start we will furnish a full regiment of over 2,000 men under the name of the National Guards. To the navy, to the ambulance corps already in service abroad, and in various other lines, our quota is large. The reason we have not done much for the regular army is that our boys have gone into our National Guard unit and into various other military and naval branches in preference to the regular army. The fact that Vermont will not be called upon for more than 500 men under the draft shows that the little state which has always been in the front ranks in war times is still doing her duty.—Brattleboro Reformer.

Germany's New Peace Party.

The Socialists in Germany have spoken for peace at times when the Kaiser thought it desirable; have acted as his agents in the attempt to lure the Russians into the Stockholm booby-trap, and have tugged manfully on wires that ran into Paris through Geneva. Their peace activities formed a well organized part of the German campaign. Now, however, comes one who belongs to the Catholic Central party, powerful in south Germany, and who demands a frank abandonment of the policy of retaining conquests. Erzberger, who speaks thus, occupies an important position in his party and is an important figure in the Reichstag. His expressions are taken by German newspapers as a direct attack on his nation's war policy. Such an attack from such a quarter means more than any amount of the recent Socialist outcry.

The south German people have less sympathy with the Prussianized empire into which they entered within living memory of their more northerly neighbors. They have in general less to gain by victory, and suffer equally in the country's present difficulties. A strong sentiment against the war is bound to



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arise among these folk sooner or later, in the continuance of hardship and the cessation of military success. Erzberger's declaration strikes close to the south German's tendencies.

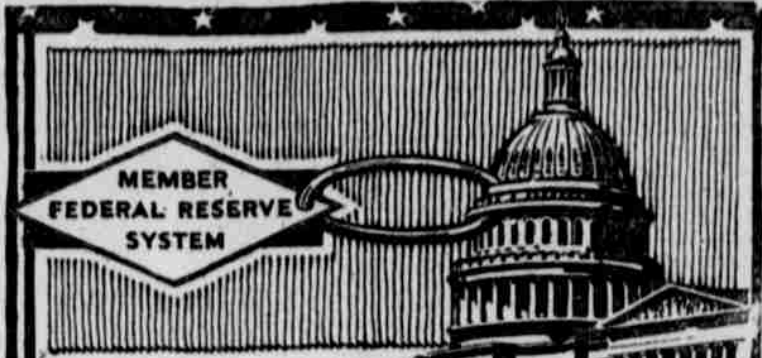
A more disturbing possibility for Prussianism is the one that Erzberger speaks in behalf of Austria. That empire has a new ruler, who has never been actively identified with policies of German expansion, and who has given signs of wanting peace. His empire has two brothers in the French army and is a Bourbon of French sympathies. Austria is sick of a war in which her armies have been severely punished. The country's ruler undoubtedly would like to close the tragedy. Between Austria and south Germany are close ties. That of religion applies particularly to the Central party. A possible Austrian-South German united policy may be in sight.—New York Evening Sun.

Vermont's War Record.

If Vermont's quota for the conscript army is only 500, as the adjutant general's office claims, it becomes apparent that the state has been doing a great injustice. Under present standards, by which the man power of a regiment is materially increased, Vermont has one full regiment recruited, which is a better record than several other states of larger population to her size. Vermont has responded as well as any state and better than most, while many of the inland states have scarcely contributed a man to this branch of the service. With the importance and the patriotism of farming emphasized ever since the start of the war many young Vermonters serving their country by staying on the farms for the present. The principle of universal military service has long been advocated in Vermont and her representatives in Congress were in absolute accord on the matter on the final show down. Demonstrations against the measure were never even threatened in Vermont. Her record in this and in recruiting, when it is finally understood, will leave Vermont nothing to be ashamed of.—Burlington News.

Bore.

"I want to hire a big calibred salesman." "All of them are big bores."—The Lamb.



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(Continued from first page.)

advice was finally heeded and the box score is given below:

Alderman Milne: The \$10,000 surety is a guarantee that the company will live up to its agreement with reference to public improvements. Articles that may be appealed to the public service commission refer only to fares and running schedule and under the new franchise the service probably would not suffer any impairment. The new franchise is much preferable to the one now in operation, which may be likened to a scrap of paper.

Alderman Healy: Referred to his colleague's remarks previously made by saying that he had already shot his bolt.

Alderman Loranger: Would dislike to see the city vote away all of its privileges and thought that while the \$10,000 bond is an attractive feature, it was to be noted that articles bearing on the public service commission automatically eliminated the city as a controlling factor.

Alderman Reynolds: The price which the city must pay to secure a new franchise and a \$10,000 bond is too high. Preferred not to sell the privileges enjoyed under the present franchise for a paltry \$10,000. Noted that up to three years ago the traction company paid its obligations and helped build good roads.

Alderman Rossi: Before turning down the old franchise would like to have the powers of the public service commission defined. Open to conviction.

Alderman Alexander: The present franchise needs changes. Thought the city should control city affairs as far as possible and suggested that in the event that the tentative draft is accepted provision should be inserted whereby the two parties to the contract would revert to the old franchise if the bond agreement is not fulfilled. Open to conviction and preferred time to study the question.

Minor Doings.

J. H. Carriek presented a claim for \$1, alleged to be due him on a rabbit killed by dogs. It was recalled that a former city attorney once opined that a rabbit is not a domestic animal and a motion offered by Alderman Healy to recompense Mr. Carriek was lost. Complaint was made through Alderman Alexander

concerning the unsanitary condition of a vacant house at the corner of Warren and Merchant streets and the matter was referred to the city attorney with instructions to act. The city clerk reported a communication from City Clerk T. R. Merrill of Montpelier in which the latter stated that the council appropriated \$450 toward the support of a district nurse at the capital. The charity committee reported its unreadiness to make recommendations on the question of assisting in the maintenance of a district nurse in Barre.

The city attorney was directed to investigate the case of Carlo Peruzzi of Barre, imprisoned for tax delinquency, a formal notice of his detention having been forwarded by Sheriff F. H. Tracy. The report of former Overseer W. J. Clapp of the charity department for the month of March, which was laid on the table in April, was accepted, and the report of Overseer William McDonald for the month of June was also accepted. The latter referred to an income of \$1,029.26, and expenditures of \$1,009.22, which included the sum of \$101.90 taken in as wages, which was turned over to the city treasurer.

Building permits were issued the following persons: E. O. Allen, to build a garage on Beckley street; James Ewen estate, to build a garage at 1 Orange street; Greason & Lane company to build a stoneshed addition on Burnham street; C. C. Varney, to reshingle at 365 North Main street.

The following warrants were approved for payment: Street department payroll, \$475.16, street, sprinkling, surface sewer, sidewalk and health accounts; water department payroll, \$88.03; fire department, \$138.63; police, \$106.91; G. A. Bemis, \$16, services as janitor.

Delayed By Washouts.

Flora—Did you visit Venice when abroad?

Dora—Yes, indeed. But they were having a dreadful flood when we were there, and everybody had to go around in boats.—Judge.

Would Help Some.

"I'm willing to do my bit toward increasing the country's food supply," growled the commuter.

"Owzat?"

"By shooting several of my wife's town relatives who have formed the habit of spending week ends with us. They're awful eaters."—The Lamb.



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